

none. It is believed that there is not in the list of imported articles any which are more properly the subjects of the war duties. It is estimated that \$3,000,000 would be derived annually from a tax imposed on these articles.

Should Congress avail itself of this additional source of revenue not only would the amount of public loans be diminished to that extent, but the public credit and the public confidence in the ability and determination of the government to meet all its engagements promptly, would be more permanently established, and the reduced amount of the loans which it may be necessary to negotiate could be obtained at cheaper rates.

Congress is, therefore, called upon to determine whether it is wiser to impose the war duties or by omitting to do so, increase the public debt annually \$3,000,000, so long as loans shall be required to prosecute the war, and afterwards provide in some other form, to pay the semi-annual interest upon it, and ultimately to extinguish the principal. If, in addition to those duties, Congress could graduate and reduce the price of such of the public lands as experience has proved will not command the price placed upon them by government, an additional annual increase to the treasury of between half a million and a million of dollars, it is estimated, would be derived from this source. Should both measures receive the sanction of Congress, the annual amount of public debt necessary to be contracted during the continuance of the war, would be reduced 4 millions of dollars. The duties recommended to be levied on tea and coffee, should be limited in their duration to the end of the war and until the public debt rendered necessary to be contracted by it shall be discharged. The amount of the public debt to be contracted should be limited to the lowest practicable sum, and should be extinguished as early after the conclusion of the war, as the means of the treasury will permit.

With this view, it is recommended that as soon as the war be over the surplus in the treasury not needed for other indispensable objects, constitute a sinking fund to be applied to the purchase of the funded debt, and that authority be conferred by law for that purpose.

The act of the 6th of August, 1846, to establish a warehousing system, has been in operation more than a year, and has proved to be an important auxiliary to the tariff act of 1846, in augmenting the revenue and extending the commerce of the country. Whilst it has tended to enlarge our commerce it has been beneficial to our manufactures by diminishing forced sales at auction of foreign goods at low prices, to cause the duties to be advanced on them, and by checking fluctuation in the market. The system, although sanctioned by the experience of other countries, was entirely new in the U. States, and is susceptible of improvements in some of its provisions. The Secretary of the treasury, upon whom was devolved large discretionary powers in carrying this measure into effect, is now collecting the practical results of the system in other countries, where it has long been established, and will report at an early period of your session such further regulations, suggested by those investigations, as may render it still more effective and beneficial.

By the act to provide for the better organization of the treasury and for the collection, safe keeping, and disbursement of the public revenues, all banks were discontinued as the fiscal agents of the government, and paper currency was no longer allowed to be received in payment of public dues.

The Constitutional Treasury, created by this act, went into operation on the 4th of January last. Under the system established by it, the public monies have been collected, safely kept, and disbursed by the direct agency of the officers of the government, in gold and silver; and transfers of large amounts have been made from points of collection to the points of disbursement, without loss to the treasury or inconvenience to the traffic of the country.

While the fiscal operations of the government have been conducted with regularity and ease, under the system, it has had a salutary effect in checking an undue inflation of the paper currency issued from the banks which exist under state charters. Requiring as it does, all dues to the government to be paid in gold and silver, its effects is to restrain excessive issues of bank paper, disproportionate to the specie in their vaults, for the reason that they are at all times liable to be called on by holders of the notes, for their redemption, in order to obtain specie for payment of duties and other public dues. The banks therefore, must keep their business within prudent limits, and be always in a condition to meet such calls, or run the hazard of being compelled to suspend specie payments, and be thereby discredited.

The amount of specie imported into the United States, during the last fiscal year, was \$25,121,269, of which there was retained in the country \$22,276,170. Had the former financial system prevailed, and the public money been placed on deposit in banks, nearly the whole of the amount would have gone into their vaults, not to be thrown into circulation by them, but withheld from the hands of the people, and made a basis of new and enormous issues of bank paper. A large proportion of the specie imported has been paid into the treasury for public dues, and after having been to a great extent, recoined at the mint, has been paid out to the public creditors, and gone into circulation as a currency among the people. The amount of gold and silver coined, and now in circulation in the country, is larger than at any former period.

The financial system, established by the constitutional treasury, has thus far been eminently successful in its operation, and I recommend an adherence to all its essential provisions, and especially to that vital provision which fully separates the government from all connection with banks, and excludes bank paper from all revenue received.

In some of its details, not involving its general principles, the system is defective, and will require modification. These defects and such amendments as are needed and deemed important, were set forth in the last report of the Secretary of the treasury. Those amendments are again recommended to the early and favorable consideration of Congress.

During the past year the coinage at the mint and its branches has exceeded \$20,000,000. This has consisted chiefly in con-

verting the coins of foreign countries into American coins.

The largest amount of foreign coins imported has been received at New York, and if a branch mint were established at that city, all the current coin received at that port could at once be converted into our own coin, without the expense or risk and delay of transporting it to the mint for that purpose, the amount received would be much larger.

Experience has taught that foreign coin will not circulate extensively as a currency among the people. The important measure of extending our specie circulation, both of gold and silver, and of diffusing it among the people, is effectually converting such foreign into American coin. I repeat the recommendation contained in my last annual message for the establishment of a branch mint of the United States at New York.

All the public lands which have been surveyed and were ready for market, have been proclaimed for sale during the past year. The quantity offered and to be offered for sale, under the proclamation issued since the first of January last, amounts to 9,138,531 acres.

The prosperity of the western states and territories in which those lands lie, will be enhanced by their speedy sale. By withholding them from the market, their growth and increase of population would be retarded, and thousands of our enterprising and meritorious frontier population would be deprived of the opportunity of securing freeholds for themselves and families. But in addition to the general considerations which render the ready sale of these lands proper, it is a leading object, at this time, to realize as large a sum as possible from this source, and thus diminish, by that amount, the public loans, rendered necessary by the existence of a foreign war.

It is estimated that not less than ten millions of acres of public lands will be surveyed and be in a condition to be proclaimed for sale during the year 1848.

In my last annual message I presented the reasons which, in my judgment, rendered it proper to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands as have remained unsold for a long period after they have been offered for sale at public auction.

Many millions of acres of public lands, lying within the limits of several of the western states, have been offered in the market and have been subject to sale at private entry, for more than twenty years, and large quantities for more than thirty years, at the lowest price prescribed by the existing laws, and it has been found that they will not command that price, they must remain unsold and uncultivated for an indefinite period, unless the price demanded by the government shall be reduced. No satisfactory reason is perceived why they should longer be held at market above their real value. At this period, an additional reason exists for adopting the measures recommended. When the country is engaged in a foreign war, and we must necessarily resort to loans, it would seem to be the dictate of wisdom that we should avail ourselves of all our resources, and thus limit the amount of the public indebtedness to the lowest possible sum.

I recommend that the existing laws on the subject of pre-emption rights, be amended so as to operate prospectively, and to embrace all who may settle upon the public lands and make improvements upon them before they are surveyed, as well as lands in all cases where such settlement may be made after the Indian title shall have been extinguished.

If the right of pre-emption be thus extended, it will embrace a large and meritorious class of our citizens—it will increase the number of small freeholders upon our borders, who will be enabled thereby to educate their children, and otherwise improve their condition, while they will be always found in the hour of danger to our country, among the best of our volunteer soldiers, ever ready, to tender their services in cases of emergency, and the last to leave the field as long as an enemy remains to be encountered. Such a policy will also impress upon the public mind, with deeper feelings of love to the parental care of their government, when they find their dearest interests secured to them by the permanent laws of the land, and that they are no longer in danger of losing their homes and hard-earned improvements by being brought into competition with a more wealthy class of purchasers at the land sales.

The attention of Congress was invited at their last, and is again at their present session, to the importance of establishing a territorial government for the people of Oregon, and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation upon the subject. Our citizens, who inhabit that distant region of country, are still left without the protection of our laws or any regular organized government. Before the question of the limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled, from the necessity of their condition the citizens of that territory had erected a temporary government of their own. Besides the want of legal authority for continuing such a government, it is wholly inadvisable to protect them in their rights of person and property, or to secure to them the privileges and enjoyments of other citizens, to which either are entitled under the constitution of the United States. They should have the right of suffrage, to be represented in the legislative body, and by a delegate in congress, to possess the rights and privileges which citizens of the United States have heretofore enjoyed or may now enjoy. Our judicial system, revenue, laws regarding trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and the protection of our laws generally, should be extended over them.

In addition to the inhabitants of that territory, who had previously emigrated to it, large numbers of our citizens have followed them during the present year, and it is not doubted that during the next year, their numbers will be greatly increased. Congress, at its last session, established post routes leading to Oregon, and between different points within that territory, and authorized the appointment of post offices at Astoria, and such other places on the coast of the Pacific within the territory of the United States, as the public interest may require. Post offices have accordingly been established, deputy post masters appointed, and provision made for the transportation of the mails.

The preservation of peace with the Indian tribes, residing west of the Rocky Mountains, will render it proper that authority should be given by law for the appointment of an adequate number of Indian agents to reside among them.

I recommend that a Surveyor-General's office be established, in that territory, and that the public lands be surveyed and brought into market at an early period.

I recommend, also, that grants upon liberal terms, of limited quantities of the public lands be made to all citizens of the United States who have emigrated, or may hereafter within a prescribed period, emigrate to Oregon and settle upon the land.

These hardy and adventurous citizens, who have encountered the dangers and privations of a long and tiresome journey, and have at length found an abiding place for themselves and their families upon the western verge of our western limits, should be secured in the homes which they have improved by their labor.

I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of war, for a detailed account of the operations of the various branches of the public service connected with the department under his charge. The duties devolving on his department have been unusually onerous and responsible during the past season, and have been discharged with ability and success.

Pacific relations exist with the various Indian tribes, and most of them manifest a strong friendship for the United States. Some depredations were committed last year upon our traders transporting supplies for our army on the road between the western border of Missouri and Santa Fe. These depredations which are supposed to have been committed by bands from the regions of New Mexico, have been arrested by the presence of a military force, ordered out for that purpose. Some outrages have been perpetrated by portions of the North Western bands upon their weaker and comparatively defenceless neighbor-

ing tribes. Prompt measures have been taken to prevent such depredations in the future.

Between one and two thousand Indians have been removed during the year from the east of the Mississippi, to the countries allotted to them, west of that river, as their permanent home. Arrangements have been made for others to follow.

Since the treaty of 1846, with the Cherokee, the bands among them appear to have subsided, and they have become more united and contented than they have been for many years past. The commissioners appointed in pursuance of the act of June 23d, 1846, to settle the claims arising under the treaties of 1845 and 1846, with that tribe, have executed their duties, and after a patient investigation, and a full and fair examination of all the cases brought before them, closed their labors in the month of July last. This is the fourth board of commissioners who have been organized under this treaty. Ample opportunity has been offered to all those interested, to bring forward their claims. No doubt is entertained that impartial justice has been done by the board, and that valid claims embraced by the treaty have been considered and allowed. This result, and the final settlement to be made with this tribe, under the treaty of 1846, which will be completed and laid before you during your session, will adjust all questions of controversy between them, and produce a state of relation with them simple, well defined, and satisfactory.

Under the discretionary authority conferred by the act of 3d of March last, the annuities due to the various tribes have been paid, during the present year, to the heads of families, instead of their chiefs, or to such persons as they might designate, except as by the laws previously existing; and this mode of payment has given general satisfaction to the great body of the Indians. Justice has been done to them, and they are grateful to the government for it. A few chiefs and interested persons may object to this mode of payment; but it is believed to be the only mode of preventing fraud and imposition from being practiced upon the great body of the common Indians, constituting a majority of all the tribes.

It is very gratifying to perceive that a number of the aboriginal tribes have recently manifested an interest in the establishment of schools among them, and are making rapid advances in agriculture, some of them producing a sufficient quantity of food for their support, and a surplus to dispose of to their neighbors. The comforts by which those who have received even but a very limited education, and have engaged in agriculture, are surrounded, tend gradually to draw off their less civilized brethren from the precarious means of subsistence by the chase, to habits of labor and civilization.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy, presents a satisfactory account of the condition and operations of the naval service during the last year. Our commerce has been pursued with increased activity, and with safety and success in every quarter of the globe, under the protection of our flag, which the navy has caused to be respected in the most distant seas.

In the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific, the officers and men of our squadrons have displayed distinguished gallantry, and have performed valuable services.

In the early stages of the war with Mexico, her ports on both coasts were blockaded, and more recently, many of them have been captured and held by the navy. When acting in co-operation with the land forces the naval officers and men have performed gallant and distinguished services on the land as well as on water, and deserve the highest commendations of the country.

While other maritime powers are adding to their navies large numbers of war steamers, it is a wise policy on our part to make similar additions to our navy. The four war steamers authorized by the act of 3d March, 1847, are in course of construction.

In addition to the four war steamers authorized by this act, the Secretary of the Navy has, in pursuance of its provisions, entered into contracts for the five steamers to be employed in the transportation of the United States Mail from New York to New Orleans, touching at Havana, and from Havana to Chagres—for three steamers to be employed in like manner from Panama to Oregon, so as to connect with the mail to Chagres across the isthmus—and for five steamers to be employed in like manner to Liverpool. These steamers will be the property of the contractors, but to be built under the superintendence and direction of a naval constructor, in the employ of the navy department, and to be so constructed as to render them convertible at the least possible expense, into war steamers of the first class. A prescribed number of naval officers, as well as a post office agent, is to be on board of them, and authority is reserved to the navy department, at all times, to exercise control over said steam ships, and to have the right to take them for the exclusive use and service of the United States, by making proper compensation to the contractors therefor. Whilst these steam ships will be employed in transporting the mails of the United States coastwise, upon an annual compensation, to be paid to the owners, they will be ready, upon an emergency, to be converted into war steamers, and the right reserved to take them for public use, will add greatly to the efficiency and strength of this description of our naval force.

To the steamers thus authorized and under contracts made by the Secretary of the navy, should be added five other steamers, authorized under contracts made in pursuance of law, by the Postmaster General, making an addition in the aggregate of the whole, of eighteen war steamers, subject to be taken for public use. As further contracts for the transmission of the mails to foreign countries must be authorized by Congress, this number may be enlarged indefinitely. The enlightened policy by which a rapid communication with different parts of the globe, by means of American built steamers, would find an ample compensation in the increase of commerce, and in making our country and its resources more favorably known abroad. But the national advantage is still greater, of having our naval officers made familiar with steam navigation, and of having the privilege of taking the ships, already equipped for immediate service, at a moment's warning, and would be cheaply purchased by the compensation for the transportation of the mail in them, over and above the postage received.

A just national pride, no less than our commercial interests, would seem to favor the policy above mentioned, of augmenting the number of this description of vessels.

They can be built in our country cheaper than they can be built in any other country in the world.

I refer you to the accompanying report of the Postmaster General, for a detailed and satisfactory account of the condition and operation of that department for the past year. It is gratifying to find that in so short a time after the reduction of the rates of postage, and notwithstanding the increase of mail service, the revenue received for the year will be sufficient to pay all expenses, and no further aid will be required for that purpose. The first of the American steamers, authorized by the act of the 3d of March, 1845, was completed and entered upon the service on the 1st of June last, and is now on her third voyage to Bremen and other intermediate ports. The other vessels, authorized under the provisions of that act, are in course of construction, and will be put upon the line as soon as completed. Contracts have been made for the transportation of the mail, in steamers, from Charleston to Havana. A reciprocal and satisfactory postal arrangement has been made by the Postmaster General with the authorities of Bremen, and no difficulty is apprehended in making similar arrangements with other powers with which we may have communication, by mail steamers, except Great Britain.

On the arrival of the American steamer bound to Bremen, at Southampton, in the month of June last, the British post office directed the collector of the discriminating postage on all letters and other mailable matter to Great Britain, or which went into the British post office on their way to France or other parts of Europe. The effect of the order of the British post office is to subject all letters and other mailable matter to double postage, one postage having been previously paid on them in the United States, while letters transported on British steamers are subject to pay but a single postage. This measure was adopted for the avowed object of protecting the British line of mail steamers, now running between Boston and Liverpool, and, if continued, must speedily put an end to the transportation of all letters and other matter by American steamers, and give the British steamers a monopoly of the business. A just and fair reciprocity is all that we desire, and on this we must insist. By our laws, no such discrimination is made against British steamers bringing letters into our ports, but all letters arriving in the U. States are subjected to the same rate of postage, whether brought in British or American vessels. I refer you to the report of the Postmaster General, for a full statement of the facts in the case and of the steps taken by him to correct this inequality. He has exerted all the powers conferred upon him by the existing laws.

The Minister of the United States in London has brought the subject to the attention of the British Government, and is now engaged in a negotiation for the purpose of adjusting reciprocal postage arrangements, which shall be equally just to both countries. Should he fail in concluding such arrangement, and should Great Britain insist on forcing the unequal and unjust measure she had adopted, it may become necessary to confer additional power on the P. M. General, in order to enable him to meet the emergency, and to put our steamers on an equal footing with the British steamers engaged in transporting the mail between the two countries. I recommend that such powers be conferred.

In view of the existing state of our country, I trust it may not be inappropriate to call to mind the words of wisdom and admonition of the first and most illustrious of our predecessors in his farewell address to his countrymen. That greatest and best of men, who served his country so long, and loved it so much, foresaw with serious concern the danger to our Union in characterizing parties by geographical distinctions, Northern, Southern, Atlantic and Western, whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views, and warned his countrymen against it. So deep and solemn was his conviction of the importance of the Union, and of preserving harmony between its different parts, that he declared to his countrymen, in that address, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your National Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it, accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as the Palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest, even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts. After a lapse of half a century, these admonitions fall upon us with all the force of truth. It is difficult to estimate the immense value of our glorious Union of confederated States to which we are so much indebted for our growth in population and wealth, and for all that constitutes us a great and a happy nation. Unimportant are all of our differences upon minor questions of public policy compared with its preservation, and how scrupulously should we avoid all agitating topics which may tend to excite and divide us into contending parties, separated by geographical lines, whereby it may be weakened or endangered.

Invoking the blessing of the Almighty Ruler of the Universe upon your deliberations, it will be my highest duty, not less than my sincere pleasure, to co-operate with you in all measures which may tend to promote the honor and enduring welfare of our common country.

JAMES K. POLK.  
Washington, Dec. 7th, 1847.

PRACTICAL CONQUEST.—Lieut. THOS. J. MYERS, of the Massachusetts regiment, has asked and received his discharge, and has "annexed" himself to a beautiful senorita, near Monterey. The fair Mexican brings her lord the cool sum of \$30,000. Lieut. MYERS is a printer, and is about establishing a newspaper at Monterey.

# THE TIMES.



"Between my government and a foreign nation, I never ask a question: MY GOVERNMENT IS ALWAYS RIGHT!"—Gen. Taylor.

—For President—  
**General Zachary Taylor.**

For Governor,  
**Major James S. Rollins,**  
of Boone.

For Lieut. Governor,  
**Gen. Nathaniel W. Watkins,**  
of Cape Girardeau.

**FAYETTE:**  
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1847.

The Message, which we present to our readers to-day, was delivered to Congress on Tuesday, the 7th. The enterprising publishers of the Republican, had it telegraphed to Vincennes—expressed it from there to St. Louis, and layed it before their readers on Friday evening!

**Thirtieth Congress.**  
Telegraphic Correspondence of the Republican.  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1847.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock, by the Vice President, Mr. Dallas, who took the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Slicer. Twelve of the newly elected Senators were present, were qualified and took their seats. Reporters were admitted, newspaper ordered, and the Senate adjourned.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
The House was called to order at 12 o'clock, by Mr. French, Clerk of the last House of Representatives. Two hundred and nineteen members were present.

Mr. J. Q. Adams moved to proceed to the election of a Speaker to the thirtieth Congress. This resolution was adopted.

The whole number of votes present being two hundred and twenty, it was decided that one hundred and eleven votes were necessary to an election.

On the first ballot, the vote stood—  
For Robert C. Winthrop 108  
Lynn Boyd 61  
R. McClelland 23  
Scattering 25

The House proceeded to a second ballot, with a like result.

On the third ballot, Robert C. Winthrop, (Whig) of Massachusetts, was declared to be elected—having received 110 votes out of 219 then present.

Some debate followed in relation to rules, and there was a motion to adjourn—lost.

Mr. B. B. French was then put in nomination for the office of Clerk.

Whereupon, without further proceedings, a motion was made to adjourn, and carried, yeas 112, nays 110.

We have no further news from Congress.—Samuel S. Vinton, of Ohio, was first nominated by the Whig Caucus for Speaker, but declined, in consequence of ill health. Mr. Winthrop was then nominated and accepted the nomination.

Thomas Jefferson Campbell, of Tennessee, was nominated for Clerk of the House, notwithstanding several other candidates were thought to stand before him. Mr. Campbell was a Whig member of the 27th Congress, and had been Clerk of the Tennessee House of Representatives for almost a score of years.

Nathan Sargeant, of Philadelphia, well known as the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia United States Gazette for a number of years, under the signature of "Oliver Old school," was nominated for the office of Sergeant at Arms. Mr. Sargeant had been considered as the most prominent candidate for the Clerkship.

Mr. Homer, of New Jersey, was then chosen as the Whig candidate for Doorkeeper, and Mr. McCormack, Postmaster of the House prior to the selection of Mr. Johnson, the present incumbent, was named for re-election to his old post.

We already know that Mr. Winthrop was elected Speaker, and have no doubt the other nominations were confirmed. The democrats also held a caucus, but made no nominations.

**WORKING MEN SHOULD STUDY POLITICS.**—I respectfully counsel those whom I address, (the working men of America,) I counsel you to labor for a clear understanding of the subjects which agitate the community—to make them your study, instead of wasting your leisure in vague, passionate talk about them. The time thrown away by the mass of the people on the rumors of the day, might, if better spent, give them a good acquaintance with the constitution, laws, history, and interests of their country, and thus establish them on those great principles by which particular measures are to be determined.

In proportion as the people thus improve themselves, they will cease to be the tools of designing politicians. Their intelligence, not their passions and jealousies, will be addressed by those who seek their votes. They will exercise not a nominal, but a real influence in the government and destinies of the country, and at the same time will forward their own growth in truth and virtue.—[Dr. Channing.]

**GEN. TAYLOR.**  
Gen. Taylor was received by the authorities and citizens of New Orleans on the 4th. The reception is spoken of as being a very magnificent affair. The Picayune says it was the proudest gala day known in the city. The General rode his old white horse on the occasion. We shall try and make room for a detailed account of his reception in our next.

The Democrat and the democratic meeting, will be attended to next week.—Our version of the meeting remains uncontradicted.

There is no kind of use in knocking at the door of a printing office, store, or public shop. WALK RIGHT IN: then shut the door.

Nothing but Gold and Silver, or Treasury notes, will be taken in payment for lands, at the Land Office in this place. Persons for want of information on this subject, are frequently put to considerable inconvenience in obtaining the proper currency after getting here.

**DONIPHAN'S CAMPAIGN.**—We learn from the author of this work that five thousand copies have been issued, a portion of which are in St. Louis, and will be in this section soon. We are anxious to see a copy of the work, and hope it will be liberally patronized. It is a record of the glorious deeds of our own fellow-citizens, written by one of them, and should be patronized by every Missourian.

**CORRECTION.**—In that part of the Message which speaks of the boundary proposed by Mr. Trist to Mexico, our copy made us say *twenty-two*, instead of *thirty-two* degrees of north latitude, as the boundary line.

The Public is reminded by the N. Y. Express that in the Congress which is to assemble on the 6th of the next month, every member of the House of Representatives has been chosen by single districts, for the first time, we believe, since the organization of the National Government in 1789. For this reform the nation is indebted to the Whig Congress of 1841-42, their political opponents having since abandoned their attempts to repeal the law, and the States of New Hampshire, Georgia, Mississippi and Missouri, which at first resisted it, and illegally elected their Representatives by general ticket, have finally found the system so popular with the people of those States, that their respective Legislatures have permitted the general law to go into effect by adopting the District system, and their Representatives to Congress have been elected under it.

**GEN. SCOTT AND HIS FORCES.**—The intelligent reader cannot have failed to notice that, in one of his despatches, General Scott complains that the amount of his force has been greatly exaggerated.

"This army," he says, "has been more disgusted than surprised, that by some sinister process on the part of certain individuals at home, its numbers have been generally almost trebled in our public papers—beginning at Washington."

No wonder the Union, in view of this bold and nervous remonstrance, whimpers and whines, even while it is forced to concede that the occasional reports of the strength of the Army, though derived from official sources, may have been overstated, due allowance not being made for losses and non-effectives.

**ST. LOUIS MARKET.**—Dec. 13th, 1847. The Britanna's news received this morning, has had no visible effect on the flour market, which continues dull at \$4 75 a \$4 87 1/2, and business has been confined altogether to retail sales. The cold weather caused an improvement in the price of Wheat, of which sales to-day were to a moderate extent, taken by Ohio river and city millers, at the following range of prices: red and mixed lots \$9 to 9 25; fair and good fall 92 to 9 40; prime and choice 95 a \$1 per bushel. Sale of 1,000 sacks Oats, from store, at 26c.

Sale of 63 bbls. Pork, without inspection, (prime,) at \$5 80; mess at \$7 30; 30 bbls. mess, inspected, at \$8. Small lot of No. 1 Lard, in kegs, at 5 1/2c. Of Hogs, we hear of 500 to 600 head being taken at \$2 25 a \$2 50, dividing on 220 lbs.

**NEW ORLEANS.**—Dec. 4, 1847. FLOUR.—The only sale we hear of to-day is a lot of 150 bbls. from store, at \$5 37 1/2. WHEAT.—Nothing transpired to-day. Ordinary held at \$1-1500 sacks good, for which \$1 05 was refused in the morning, was subsequently sold on private terms.

CORN.—Market nearly bare—small sales, for consumption, at 59 a 60c.

OATS.—250 and 300 sacks sold at 40c.

PORK.—Sales 100 bbls. mess on private terms—mess retelling at \$10 50 and prime at \$5 50.

BEEF.—50 bbls. prime sold at \$5 50, and yesterday, not before mentioned, 300 bbls. prime and 100 bbls. mess on private terms.

LARD.—Prime, firm 6 1/2c.

BAGGING AND BALD ROPE.—Retailing at 15 a 16c. for former, and 8c. for latter.

**FOREIGN MARKET.**  
LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19, 12 M.

CORN MARKET.—Best western canal flour 25 to 30s. per bbl. Richmond and Alexandria 25 to 28s. 6d. per bbl. Philadelphia and Baltimore 25 to 28s. 6d. New Orleans and Ohio 26 to 27s. United States and Canadian, sored, 31 to 33s. Indian corn per quarter 33 to 34s. Indian meal per bbl. 15s. 6d. to 16s. 9d.

WHEAT.—United States and Canadian white and mixed per 70 lbs. 7s. 6d. to 9s. red 6 to 8s.

OATS.—per 45 lbs. 2s. 6d. to 3s.

BARLEY.—per 60 lbs. 3s. to 3s. 4d.

RYE.—per 48 lbs. 3s. to 4s.

PEAR.—per 50 lbs. 31s. to 40s.

INDIAN MEAL, for Irish supplies, is also very brisk in London, but is by no means so active as in Liverpool and throughout the provinces. On Wednesday the attendance of the buyers at Mark Lane was very small, and the transactions were exceedingly limited—quotations, however, had not receded.

COTTON.—Mobile, ordinary to middling, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 per lb; fair to good fair, 4 1/2 to 5; good to fine, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; ordinary to middling, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; fair to good fair, 4 1/2 to 5; good to fine, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; Alabama and Tennessee, ordinary to middling, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; fair to good fair not quoted; bowed Georgia, ordinary to middling, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; fair to good fair, 4 1/2 to 5; good to fine, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; Sea Island ranges from ordinary to fine, 6 to 15d; do. stemmed, ordinary to fine, 3 1/2 to 7d.